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## CANTON MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS ON MORPHINE AND CENTRAL MEDICAL COUNCIL PASSED.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

FINAL SESSIONS.

[FROM OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

January 30th.

The last day of the Joint Conference was devoted mainly to business by the two Associations in separate sittings.

Before the National Medical Association, three more papers in Chinese were read, one by Dr. Yeong (a lady doctor of the Kung Yee Hospital) on some interesting cases which had come under her notice.

Dr. Li Shu-fen, as Chairman of the sub-Committee on Constitution, then submitted his report on the proposed changes. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the grades of members. It was finally decided to divide these into:

(a.) Regular Members—those graduated from recognised foreign colleges, and colleges approved by the Board of Education and the Association.

(b.) Life Members—those qualified for the above who have paid a composite fee of \$50.

(c.) Affiliated Members—doctors of other nationalities who desire to join the Association.

(d.) Honorary Members—persons of eminence who have rendered service to medical science in China.

The clause defining the qualifications for the Committee was also revised, whilst the others were passed without trouble.

The election of officers then took place. Before vacating the chair, Dr. Wu Lien-teh proposed that, as the next Conference would be held in Peking, some distinguished man should be elected in his place, and proposed the name of Dr. Tang Erh-ho, who, besides being an excellent Chinese scholar, was also a graduate from a Japanese University and well-versed in the German language. He added that Dr. Tang was the Principal of the Government Medical School in Peking and the President of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. E. S. Tyan (Treasurer) then took the chair and Dr. Wu left the room. A ballot was taken and when the counting was finished, it was announced that Dr. Wu Lien-teh had obtained 56 votes, and Dr. Tang Erh-ho 24. The former was therefore re-elected amid cheers.

Balloting was again resorted to for the two Vice-Presidents, and Drs. Tang Erh-ho and C. Vooping Yin (Shanghai) obtained 76 and 71 votes respectively. These gentlemen were, therefore, duly declared elected.

On the motion of the President, H. E. the Governor, Chu Ching-lan, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

The other officers elected were as follows:—Treasurer, E. S. Tyan (Shanghai); Chinese Secretary, Chow Kuei (Shanghai); English Secretary, J. H. Liu (Shanghai); Manager, T. K. M. Siu (Shanghai).

The following are the new members of the sub-committees:—

Membership.—Drs. N. A. Tang, U. K. Woo, and C. V. Yiu.  
Research.—Drs. Wu Lien-teh, J. W. H. Chau, E. S. Tyan, Liu Tak-san, Liang Sau-wan (Canton).

Public Health.—Drs. Wu Lien-teh, F. C. Yen, and E. S. Tyan.

Terminology.—Drs. N. A. Tang, C. V. Yiu, P. C. Wong, Liu Tak-san, Chow Kuei, J. H. Liu, and Chan Hin-fan.

Journal.—Editors: Drs. C. V. Yiu and Wu Lien-teh; Associate editors: Chinese Dept.—Liu Tak-san, Chow Kuei, Chan Hin-fan, and K. C. Wong; English Dept.—Lim Boon-keng, Li Shu-fen, Holt A. Cheng, and J. W. H. Chau.

In the afternoon, the delegates, numbering over 120, were invited to a picnic party at Whampoa. Two gunboats and three launches conveyed them down the river. His Excellency the Governor himself attending the excursion. The weather was fine, and the visitors, most of whom were seeing Canton for the first time, enjoyed the relaxation from work. At five o'clock, tea was served in the beautifully laid-out gardens of the Naval Academy, and the more adventurous ones climbed up the surrounding hillsides. On the return trip, the Governor distributed his photo with an autograph among over forty of the delegates.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## BRITISH NAVAL POWER.

NEARLY DOUBLED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

Mr. Runciman, M.P., ex-President of the Board of Trade, addressing his constituents at Batley recently, said the criticisms of the last two or three months of those who had been charged by the King with the responsibility of administering his Government had frequently been ill-informed—perhaps he had better say no more than that; it would be better that he should charge them with ignorance than with a worse sin. But that criticism had been persistent and had assumed a character and a temper which had swept away from the minds of many people the achievements of the British Empire during the past two and a half years. The marvelous manner in which the Army had been augmented since the Expeditionary Force went to France was due to a man who was more reviled probably than any other man in our time. The territorial system was the nucleus of all. It was owing to the direct hand of those who were neither dilatory nor foolish that the Army had become one of the wonders of the world. The work of turning out munitions had also been remarkable, and it was because we had been a united people that these things had been possible.

But the greatest of all our achievements had been in regard to the Navy (Cheers). The fact that the enemy fleet had been cooped up in the North Sea had been the deciding factor in this war, and sea power would win the war. We had nearly doubled the strength of the Fleet, since the war began. (Cheers.) After all, of all the objects which the belligerents declared at the outbreak of war, Great Britain was the only one whose object had been achieved. She declared she would keep the seas free, and she had accomplished that task, in addition to others. He denied that he was ever antagonistic to recruiting. He was never guilty of that charge, but he did demand that the balance between the Army and our industrial and financial condition should be scientifically adjusted.

## THE ARMING OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

As to the submarine menace, we had been pressing on the arming of our merchant vessels against submarines with accelerated activity throughout the last 12 months. Among the decisions of last August was that the production of armaments for the defence of merchant vessels should take first place, and he had no doubt that that decision would not be interfered with by their successors. International law entitled a captain to use the means he had at his disposal to defend himself, although it was said by our enemies that he was guilty through not being a member of his Majesty's forces. If, however, there was any doubt about that, for his own part he could see no objection to a certain number of our vessels being put in commission in order that the status of our captains might be put on a clear footing.

## EVENING SESSION.

The final Joint Session was held in the evening at 8.30. Dr. Venable presiding. The Resolution Committee submitted two Resolutions. The first read as follows:—The British, Japanese, German and American Medical Associations, and the China Medical Missionary Association, in joint Conference assembled, have heard with deep concern of the enormous and rapidly increasing importation into China of morphine, and whereas such importation is largely surreptitious, therefore be it resolved that the N.M.A. and the C.M.M.A. place on record their conviction that the uncontrolled use of this drug will do far more harm to the nation than was ever done by opium and believes that the immediate danger can only be averted by the Chinese Government enforcing without delay the provisions of the Hague Opium Convention of January 23rd, 1912 (including adequate pharmacy laws) so as to confine the employment of morphine to legitimate medicinal uses.

This was carried unanimously. On the motion of Dr. Patterson, it was also resolved to send the above resolution to the British, Japanese, German and American Medical Associations, and such bodies as may be considered advisable.

The second resolution was somewhat long. After a preamble regarding the need of a central organisation which could control effectively medical education and orderly progress on the lines submitted by the President of the N.M.A. in his inaugural address, it proceeded:—And in view of the rapid increase in the numbers of students and practitioners of Western medicine in China, the Conference requests the National Medical Association to approach the Board of Education with a view to the formation of such a Council at an early date.

This was passed unanimously. Dr. Duncan Whyte proposed that, in view of the great kindness which had been shown them by the Civil Governor, the Conference Members should show their appreciation by presenting His Excellency with some silver memento suitably inscribed in English and Chinese. All those present heartily supported the proposal, which was carried. The C.M.M.A. elected the Governor as an Honorary Member.

The proceedings terminated at 10 p.m. after Dr. Venable had expressed his appreciation of and best thanks for the co-operation and hospitality of the Canton members of the National Medical Association.

A special session will be held by the C.M.M.A. to-morrow so as to finish its business, including the election of officers and next place of meeting.

Some of the foreign visitors have been invited to visit some typical Cantonese homes and partake of dinners. Among the hosts and hostesses are Dr. and Mrs. H. Cheng, Dr. Liang Sau-wan, Dr. and Mrs. Fong, and Mr. Kung Ha (the famous Han Lin).

## THE STATES REVISITED.

TWO NARCOTICS. REMOTENESS FROM EUROPEAN REALITIES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

Testimony elicited throughout the Middle West relating to the present public state of mind in this section and its attitude toward European affairs has at least this value—it is virtually unanimous. All the varying personal views and opinions that one is enabled to connect fit into one another like a mosaic. Almost every man's account confirms and verifies and elaborates what some other person has said.

I sought some explanation of the prevailing state of mind; of the clear unwillingness to participate in any phase of the marked eagerness shown to remain aloof and detached from the whole great emotional experience. One of my rewards in this quest was this from a man in Chicago who knows Europe, who is strongly pro-Ally, and has been in France and England since the war began:—

Peace and prosperity are the twin narcotics that have been dulling the national will and consciousness; they have been assisted by Mr. Wilson's attitude as President and his insistence that the country should be neutral, not only in action but in thought. Prosperity is an insidious foe to participation in a war or in an active interest in the welfare of either of the belligerents. Prosperity means a lot of business, and interesting business, too, to absorb one's time. It is next to impossible for the average man with engrossing business affairs, and virtually every man in the United States has business affairs, to get wrought up by things so far away from him as the European war, while every day there are being offered to him attractive opportunities to pour money into his lap. Business is absorbing all his energies and attention. He is not thinking about the future; that they are thinking about future relations between Great Britain and the Allies and ourselves. They assume that President Wilson is thinking of the same thing, and that when the time comes he will suggest a course to the country. They remember Mr. Wilson's speeches toward the close of the campaign. They remember particularly that he said that this in the last great war in which the United States could be neutral. They rather look to him to define and propose a policy for the participation of the United States in world affairs.

I think you will find that it would be rather a wrench to many of them to abandon our traditional policy of isolation. But, so far as I can make out, the whole country is in a state of mind where it is waiting to be led in one direction or another. It knows that something is going to happen to it after the war, but it does not know what and whether it will be to its advantage or to its disadvantage. I detect no drift or tendency in any direction in this part of the country. We did not help to elect Wilson, and therefore our votes imply no instructions to him as to his course in the next four years.

In the leading newspapers throughout this section one finds from time to time rather vague acknowledgments of the necessity of preparing to meet foreign obligations and responsibilities within the near future. They point out that each of the belligerent nations is undergoing an intensive reorganization by which all of its resources are being drawn within the direct influence and control of the State. They point out that this process has been seen at work for a generation in Germany, and is now being seen even in England. It is acknowledged that this is a war organization, but it is conceded to be leaving its stamp upon the character of every nation in Europe, and that peace will find each reorganized for an intensive national life which will continue. To clinch the point, it is added: "Even the individualism of the British will not withstand this. Their institutions will never be the same."

A leader in the *Chicago Tribune* goes on to say: "The Americans above all, must realize this by force of intelligence. European nations with which we must combine or contend are carried into this new condition by forces they could not resist if they would. These forces are only vaguely felt by us, yet we cannot safely enter a world of concentrated power with our own forces loosely gathered."

America can neither keep herself out of the world system nor can she afford to enter it without a national organization as compact, as well ordered and directed, as fully within the command of its collective will, as the other units of the great system. If she does she will meet in due time no better fate than Turkey or China.

The great task before the American genius to-day is the intensive organization of the nation's power. This is a problem of material organization, and even more a problem of moral stimulation and social integration. We are now an inefficient aggregation of fairly efficient individuals. We are passing into a world of the highest organization. We are not wasteful in a day of Spartan economy. We are relaxed and undecided in a day of heroic discipline and determination. We are luxurious and self-indulgent, vague, sentimental, and ill-used while other peoples are at grips with the naked realities which rule the destiny of mankind."

One finds even the most inarticulate private opinion and discussion concerned somewhat vaguely with the same problem. I venture to believe that most of the people in this section who have given the matter any thought at all are inclined at present to hold that the United States should organize itself on an independent basis to enable it to attend to its own affairs and look out for its own interests without alliances or agreements. They rather favour a strong Navy, a strong

Army, a definite foreign policy, and Governmental support and encouragement of export trade. At the present moment there does not appear to be much sentiment in favour of effecting closer relations with either group of belligerents. Some persons with whom I have talked and who have given their views say that even if such an alliance were desirable it could not be secured by any National Administration; that it would be politically impossible in the present state of mind of the country.

A SENSE OF DETACHMENT. In Northern Illinois, about Chicago and in Wisconsin, and in Indiana one found clearly expressed the same sentiments that had been heard farther east. In effect, a strong desire for peace; no desire to fight unless and until actually attacked; no validity attached to the talk that "the Allies are not as yet fighting our battles"; no understanding of the war or comprehension that the people of the United States have any share or interest in the present issues that are being decided by force of arms on the Continent of Europe. This latter is not only the majority of sentiment, I believe, but it is the virtually unanimous present belief.

The great bulk of these people about here do not view the war as any more intimately affecting them than a new sunset or a flood in China. The loss of life and the destruction of organized society have touched their sympathy but not their imagination. The great body of them have never seen an ocean and can have no knowledge, comprehension, or faint conception of maritime power or interest. The rights of neutrals at sea is but a vague academic concept. They express themselves as prepared to support the President and the National Administration in whatever may be conceived to be the right thing for the country to do. I do not believe they are sunk in sloth or materialism, but simply that they do not understand, even vaguely, that the United States has any duties to be fulfilled. They are pleased to think of themselves as the guardians of the rights of mankind and the keepers of the light of civilization, but I suspect that in their own minds they are not as yet fully prepared to incur the responsibilities and obligations that would necessarily attend such a guardianship.

IGNORANCE OF ENGLAND. One deficiency in the popular knowledge about affairs in Europe, in which they are all so interested, is the lack of understanding about common, everyday life in Great Britain and how it has been affected by the war. Grotesque and absurd as it may sound, in England, everywhere and by everybody since we have started on this journey I have been asked whether England is doing her share. Everybody seems to know about France and the sacrifices that the French civil population has made. They say:—"France has found her soul." Sometimes this is spoken with some envy. But of England they have not heard. One is daily questioned about what the women in England are doing; what the men are doing who are staying at home; whether the people are making sacrifices in their daily lives; whether they are doing without their usual luxuries and comforts; whether they are one and all heart and soul in the war and are "playing up" as the French are.

The few simple stories that one is enabled to tell of the changes in the daily routine of life in Great Britain, of the women on the farms, in the hospitals, in the munition factories, are received with eager interest and open amazement. Simple commonplace tales of the diversion of private income and private resources to the aid of the State make obvious impression. What the war means to every man in his daily walk for some inexplicable reason is apparently unknown. The deficiency of information on this point helps to explain why the pro-Ally sentiment everywhere is predominantly pro-French. Many persons out here get official publications from Great Britain—White Papers, books on the political and military aspects of the war—but they ask continually:—"Why are not the stories of individual sacrifice and individual service reflected in the British weekly and daily papers?" The look for some such reflection of the daily life of England in the weekly illustrated papers. They seem astonished to learn how Great Britain has been welded together and unified by the common experiences of the war.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## INSPECTION.

H.E. the Governor will inspect all ranks on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10th. Detailed Orders will be issued. No absence will be permitted except on the certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent.

## POLICE SCHOOL.

No Police School will sit during the week commencing Monday, Feb. 5th.

## COMPANY PARADES.

The following Parades will take place at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. Uniform helmets with spikes, and rifles:—

Tuesday, Feb. 6th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Cos., and Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, Feb. 7th.—No. 1 Company and Maxim Gunners.

Thursday, Feb. 8th.—No. 2 Company and Band.

No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned.

## BAND.

Practice—Friday, Feb. 2nd, at 6 p.m.

## MUSKETRY, PART I.

All ranks who should have attended, but failed to attend, to fire Part I. of this year's course on either Sunday, Jan. 14th, 21st, or 28th are warned to attend the Range on Sunday next, Feb. 4th, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m. Return about 12 noon.

Men armed with (1) Service Rifles or (2) New Winchester Carbines will take same to the Range. All others will have Rifles issued to them on the Range.

(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 1st February, 1917.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE FAR EAST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It may interest junior clerks, store assistants, mechanics, and others to know that their Taipans are being canvassed for particulars of their birth and a description of their habits and habits. This with a view to inclusion in a Far Eastern "Who's Who." Now there is nothing objectionable in this, but the scheme is a farce from start to finish, as only those merchants who promise to pay 25 Taels for a copy of this "Who's Who" are likely to find themselves described in this wonderful publication. Therefore, the scheme is one which is likely to appeal only to those who wish to glorify themselves. To a really great man like myself it appears that 25 taels would be invested to better advantage in War Loan savings. Yours sincerely,

"WHO'S DOING WHO IN WARTIME."  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1917.

## THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Last summer a certain sum of money was raised for a local whim. The total amount required would not have been subscribed but for a ruse.

A ruse will not allay the wishes of the man-power of Hongkong. Those of military age who remain here do so at the instance of their employers, on the ground that in assisting trade they are performing their part in the cause of the Empire. They are loyal to their employers, but employers must be loyal to employees, and see that each man held back is given a Government certificate to clear his honour and name.

His Majesty the King has appealed to the Lord Lieutenants of the Counties to assist in organising the Volunteer Force of those unable to go on active service abroad, and, similarly, the employers in Hongkong should be called upon to assist in organising an efficient Volunteer Battalion of certificated members of the community.

Yours, etc.,  
Disgusted.

Hongkong, February 1st, 1917.

## "SWEEPERS ALL."

## HELP FOR THE BRAVE MINE-SWEEPER.

On Sunday next the collections at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen, and the money so collected will be earmarked for the support of Chaplains and Institutes for Mine-Sweepers at important home bases. For this purpose \$1,000 is needed at once. The mine-sweepers have to carry out their dangerous duties for the safety of others in all weathers. They go out in the most severe weather, when the North Sea is as angry and threatening as that historic stretch of water only knows how to be; ever they are wanted and nothing seems to hold them back. Therefore, warm and comfort-giving things are essential, and from scores of centres the Missions to Seamen are sending out such gifts to the mine-sweepers, but at times great anxiety is felt lest the supply of comforts should fail the many needs. These brave men need Institutes, where they can spend an occasional hour or two when ashore, canteens where hot coffee and simple meals are always ready. That the Society may use to the full every opportunity of bringing these men the Church's message and means of grace, help is urgently needed. Five pounds will keep one of the Mine-sweeper's Institutes open for a week. The Mission also appeals for help in their great work for sailors all over the world, for they feel sure that, at a time when British Seamen are doing so much for the Empire, guarding our shores, protecting our commerce, transporting our troops, and bringing our friends, British people will never let them suffer or their Mission languish for want of kindly and generous support.

## ALLEGED DESERTERS.

## FIREMEN OF THE "ALBANIA."

The alleged desertion of seven Chinese firemen from the s.s. *Albania* was the cause of an action in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, when the Wang Kee firm, ship chandlers, sued the Tai Hoi Wo firm, boarding-house keepers, of Jubilee Street, for \$172, a debt alleged to have arisen under an agreement in which defendants agreed to pay the plaintiffs any monies advanced by the plaintiffs to the defendants in respect of firemen shipped on board the s.s. *Albania*, should they desert the ship. Seven of the firemen are alleged to have deserted at Singapore.

Mr. W. B. Hind, for the plaintiff, said that the case arose through the plaintiffs agreeing with Messrs. Dodwell & Co. to supply a crew for the s.s. *Albania*, for which ship Messrs. Dodwell & Co. were agents. One condition of the agreement was that the plaintiffs should repay to Messrs. Dodwell any money advanced to any of the crew should they subsequently desert. The plaintiffs then agreed with the defendants that defendants should obtain the crew for them under a similar agreement. This the defendants did, but certain of the crew had deserted at Singapore, and the plaintiffs had had to pay Messrs. Dodwell the sum they had demanded, and plaintiffs rightly wanted to recover that sum from the defendants. He (Mr. Hind) at first thought there was evidence of desertion to be obtained in Hongkong, but he now found that that was not so, and he wanted the case adjourned *sine die*, and an order for a commission at Singapore to take evidence of desertion. His whole case was based upon desertion, and he must prove it.

The case was adjourned, and the order asked for was made.

## THE CANTON BANK CASE.

At the Hongkong Supreme Court yesterday, the case in which a poor Chinese widow successfully claimed, on appeal, the return of \$10,000 from the Bank of Canton was mentioned.

Mr. Eldon Potter, on behalf of the Bank, applied for stay of execution for fourteen days. Mr. Potter said that it was merely a formal application. They wanted a stay of 14 days, so that the Bank directors could meet and consider whether they would take the case to the Privy Council or not.

The application was granted.

Mr. Potter also asked for a date to be fixed for the hearing of argument on the question of costs.

Mr. Alabaster, for the widow, said they wanted taxed costs as between party and party.

Mr. Potter intimated that the argument would take some time, and it was decided to hear argument on February 10th.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The profit for the half-year ending 31st December, 1916, including the sum of \$54,777.05 brought forward from the previous half-year, amounted to \$123,493.32, which the Board recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of \$3 per share on 20,000 shares	\$60,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals accounts	20,000.00
To write off steam launch	1,000.00
To carry forward to new account	42,493.32
	\$123,493.32

## RAILWAY DISASTER AT KIN-HAN.

## COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

Mr. Han Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, has proceeded to the Hsin An Tien Station to conduct a personal inspection of the serious accident to the Kin-Han Railroad.

According to advices from the Railway authorities, it appears that on the 15th ult. a freight train, consisting of 35 cars, laden with rice northbound from Hankow, was precipitated in the river while crossing a bridge, one of the spans of which gave way. The locomotive, one tender and 21 cars full of rice fell into the river. Fortunately, the train was not a passenger train. Eleven casualties have been reported, including five killed. Six others have been severely wounded and are receiving medical treatment in hospital. Freight and passengers are now carried over the river by ferry boats. It is expected that the interruption of traffic at this point will be over in ten days. The bridge is one hundred and twenty metres long, divided into four thirty-metre spans.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## THEFT OF FERN MOSS.

A fine of \$2 was imposed by Mr. Wood on a Chinese who was charged with the theft of a quantity of fern moss from Government property at Pokfulam.

## KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Wood charged with kidnapping a girl of ten years at Yaumati. Sergeant Wills stated that the girl had not yet been recovered. She had probably been removed from Yaumati and sold. He asked for a remand, which was granted for one week.

## CHINESE REVENUE OFFICER FINED.

In connection with the charge against a Chinese Revenue Officer, of accepting a bribe, Mr. J. R. Wood delivered judgment yesterday as follows:—

In this case I find the following facts:—On the 17th January about 10 a.m., the defendant, R.O. 34, was on duty on the s.s. *Hitachi Maru* at Kowloon wharves. In the course of his duty he searched a quantity of luggage belonging to passengers who had arrived on the ship from Singapore, and this luggage was at the time in charge of Shan King Tsz, runner of the Cheung Ki boarding-house. The luggage contained nothing exciseable. During the search—about 10 minutes before the search would be in the normal course, completed—the boarding-house runner handed to the defendant, and the defendant received \$3 in notes. The object of the gift was to induce the defendant to complete his search in a less thorough manner than that adopted by him up to that point, and so avoid delay. Immediately the notes were received, and while the defendant was attempting to put them into his pocket, the defendant was seized by an Indian Lance-Sergeant and was arrested.

Defendant is charged with accepting the sum of \$3 as a bribe, given with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant. Mr. Grist, on the defendant's behalf, has argued that Shan King Tsz, the boarding-house runner, has been shown, in this instance, to have had no intention of contravening any regulation of this port; that his gift to the defendant was in the nature of an innocent gratuity; and its acceptance does not bring the defendant under the penalties of the Ordinance which creates the offence of corruptly accepting a bribe. The motive of the bribe in this case is quite clear. It was intended to induce the defendant to stamp his search of a portion of the luggage. The acceptance by a public servant of a gift made with such an object is an offence contemplated by the Ordinance, and is the offence here charged. If further evidence were needed to show the corrupt motive with which the money was received by the defendant, it might be found in the defendant's persistent denial (which I have found to be false) that the money was ever handed to him.

A fine of \$50 was imposed.

## THE SILENT SUFFERER.

[BY TREVOR CHANNER.]

(To one who has lost both her husband and son, but is not for a premature peace.)

What can I do? My cherished ones have fallen.  
Hence dark the night with which I cannot cope,  
What but look upwards, and, with face all golden,  
Dwell on the one and great Divinest Hope.

Thou' they return not from the bloody slaughter,  
Thou' now bereft of Husband and Son,  
Elain on the land and sunk beneath the Water,  
Suffer I gladly till the work be done.

Not all alone if the Christ be near me,  
I who have given my all to His employ,  
Not quite so hard should the ones around me  
Catch from my sorrow the surprise of joy.

Therefore, dear Christ, I will not cry or felter,  
Seek I alone Thy wish and Thy desire,  
Lay on my heart, the embers off Thine altar,  
Heal with the sting, and purify with fire.

## HONGKONG RACES.

## LIST OF ENTRIES.

The list of entries for the next Jockey Club Race Meeting are very satisfactory in regard to numbers. Thirty ponies are entered for the Hongkong Derby Stakes, as against 23 last year and 17 for the year before.

The numbers for each race are as follow:—

FIRST DAY.	
The Wang-mei-chung Stakes	39
The Victoria Stakes	39
The Jockey Stakes	39
The Poon-ow Cup	39
The Jini Plate	29
The Garrison Cup	41
The Professional Cup	38
The Jockey Club Stakes	21
The Stacing Stakes	47

SECOND DAY.	
The Jockey Cup	38
The Exchange Plate	21
The Hongkong Derby	30
The Subscription Grimes' Challenge Cup	34
The Chinese Stakes	33
The Lintano Cup	30
The Challenge Cup	18
The Royal Navy Stakes	43
The Nippon Stock Stakes	29
The Gymkhana Club Cup	47

THIRD DAY.	
The Grand Stand Stakes	30
The Great Southern Stakes	34
The Hongkong Stakes	35
The Ladies' Purse	32
The American Cup	38
The Marathon Stakes	35
The Kinlo Stakes	40
The Champion Stakes	41
The Consolation Stakes	41
The Nil Desperandum Stakes	47

OFF DAY.	
The Tytan Handicap	43
The Hongkong Handicap	47

## THE DERBY ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Derby:—

Messrs. Beith & Ross' Yid	at lb.
Mr. Dynasty's King Ben	10.12
Mr. Eira's Victory	10.9
Mr. Eira's Iron Duke	11.1
Mr. Eira's Warrior	11.7
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Town Mouse	11.4
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Brown Mouse	10.9
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Little Mouse	11.4
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa Chief	10.9
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief	11.1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Russian Chief	10.12
Messrs. Logan and Basto's Glorious Pearl	10.9
Messrs. Logan and Basto's Lusitania Pearl	10.12
Messrs. Logan and Basto's Bright Pearl	10.9
Mr. Messer's Black Prince	11.4
Mr. Messer's Banjo	11.1
Sir Paul's Victory Dahlia	11.1
Sir Paul's Onward Dahlia	11.1
Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia	10.12
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak	10.9
Mr. John Peel's Star of Doom	10.9
Mr. John Peel's Jacobite	11.1
Mr. Soares' Herolui	10.12
Mr. Soares' Warriorini	10.12
Mr. Soares' Aerialini	10.12
Mr. Staves' Sinoia	11.4
Mr. H. P. White's Hajj	10.12
Mr. H. P. White's Masaur	11.1
Messrs. H. P. White and N. J. Stabb's Capitano	11.1
Messrs. H. P. White and N. J. Stabb's Foxtro	10.12

## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## H.K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent H.K.C.C. in this game on Saturday:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), G. E. Aubrey, R. M. Austin, R. E. O. Bird, J. Glaister, E. W. Hamilton, L. Hodge, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, F. J. de Rome and F. Sutton.

## HOCKEY.

## 89th CO. R.G.A. v. VOLUNTEER "B."

In this match, to be played at Happy Valley to-day, the Volunteers (A) team will be represented by the following:—Hickling, Martin, Whitehead, Evans (Captain), Stalker, Bailton, Rouse, Ralston, Edmonds, Southerton and Haskett. Bully-off, 4.45.

## MASONIC LODGE HELD IN A CONVICT PRISON.

The Bishop of Chelmsford has recently shared a strange experience with members of the Springfield Lodge of Freemasons. The brethren, desiring to hold their annual meeting, were unable to gain admission to the Church Hall which they use as a "Temple" on such occasions, as it was in the possession of the military. No other building was available, and accordingly they obtained a special dispensation and assembled in H. M. Prison, Springfield. The Bishop, who has been a Freemason for many years, was invested as Senior Warden of the Lodge, which is composed mainly of residents in the parish of Springfield, in which also his Episcopal residence is situated. It is probably the first time in the history of the craft that brethren have met for a Lodge within the walls of a convict prison.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

"GOLD-MEDAL," "STADIUM," THE "IZ,"

"LAMBERT-CHAMBERS," THE "DOHERTY,"

ETC.

## TENNIS POSTS AND NETS.

## TENNIS BALLS

FOR HARD AND GRASS COURTS.

## COURT MARKERS.

THE OLYMPIC MARKER OUR COURT MARKERS

HAVE NO

RUBBER BANDS

TO PERISH.

THEY PRODUCE

WELL DEFINED LINES.

EASILY MANIPULATED.

PRICES FROM \$13.50 EACH.

18

## DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nain Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$20.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Yee.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[14-2]

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## LADIES' SMART SHOES

AND

## EVERYDAY FOOTWEAR

AT

## POPULAR PRICES.

FROM \$12.50 PER PAIR.

NOW ON SHOW.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**TO LET**  
**"WELBURN" No. 78, THE PEAK.**  
 From 1st April 1917.  
 Apply to—  
**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
 [246]

**TO LET—FURNISHED**  
**NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK),** for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917.  
 Apply—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
 [246]

**NOTICE**  
**RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.**  
**HONGKONG AGENCY.**

**THE OFFICE of this Agency has this Day been REMOVED to St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Room No. 5. (Entrance from Chater Road).**  
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [247]

**G. 2. R.**  
**SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.**  
 HONGKONG.

**TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.**

**TAKE NOTICE** that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be limed washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stairs, Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Boats in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs. The Backyard must have its containing Walls limed washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Cerred, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limed washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

THE WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Clergy Street.

ADAM GIBSON, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1917. [250]

## THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at Dr. de Becker's Chambers, 75, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, Japan, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION.

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

Should the Resolution as set forth above be passed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of Mr. Maurice Russell, the Representative of the Company in Japan, of No. 82, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, to be Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, with full general discretionary powers in addition to those legally vested in voluntary liquidators.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1917.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HILL, Secretary. [248]

**THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 (IN LIQUIDATION.)

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1917, at 12.30 p.m. precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof, be retained by the Liquidators, they undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the dissolution of the Company."

**LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,** Liquidators.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1917. [249]

**SECOND-CLASS PER ORIENT RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1915**

**ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED** on the 26th December, the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 15th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
 Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED**  
**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February, both dates inclusive.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.,** General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1917. [213]

## THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**A. SHELTON HOOPER,** Secretary to the

**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,** General Agents for the

**KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [233]

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,** General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [227]

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE NINETY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**W. E. CLARKE,** Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [302]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE.

**THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, £25 paid up, Nos. 2501/2520, standing in the Register in the name of ANNEBHOY HANBHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**C. MONTAGUE EDE,** General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

## NOTICE.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**THE CERTIFICATE, No. 558, for Five Shares, Nos. 1576/1580, standing in the Register in the name of ANNEBHOY HANBHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**C. MONTAGUE EDE,** General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

## NOTICE.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED**

**ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares No. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares No. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAM KOON, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by this Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
 Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

## HOUSES TO LET

**TO LET.**  
**SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW,"** 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession. Apply to—  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
 [143]

**TO LET.**  
**"HOLYROOD,"** Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon; Closed Verandah facing LYONIA ROAD. Apply—  
**DODWELL & Co., Ltd.**  
 [163]

**TO LET.**  
**2 NEW HOUSES** now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**H. M. H. NEMAZES,** 1, Des Voeux Road.  
 [106]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.**  
 Apply to—  
**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
 [102]

**TO LET—AT THE PEAK.**  
**FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.**  
 Apply—  
**H. E. POLLOCK,** Princes' Buildings.  
 [97]

**TO LET.**  
**FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 3, THE PEAK.**  
 Apply, Property Office,  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
 [99]

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.**  
 Apply to—  
**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
 [73]

**TO LET.**  
**GODOWN in Duddell Street** light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
 For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**Care of "Daily Press" Office.**  
 [68]

**TO LET.**  
**From 1st May.**  
**OFFICES, 1st Floor, St. George's Building.**  
 Apply to—  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
 [69]

**TO LET.**  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.**  
**NO LET OR FOR SALE.**  
**KOWLOON MARINE LOT 45** with wharf area 55,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.  
 Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,** Alexandra Buildings.  
 [106]

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES at King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clinton Gardens, Conduit Road, HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces, Kowloon, Canton.**  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
 [88]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 68, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.**  
**NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK),** FURNISHED, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.  
**"WOODLANDS VILLA,"** No. 25, Seymour Road.  
**NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.**  
**8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.** FURNISHED for 5 or 6 months.  
**NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.**  
**NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, KELLET, CREST 66, PEAK.**  
**NO. 25, BEILLIOS TERRACE,** with entrance on Conduit Road.  
**TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.**  
**NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).**  
**NO. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).**  
 Apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
 [30]

**WANTED—The End of February.**  
**A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNESS** for two Children, six and five years. Good salary offered.  
 Apply—  
**Care of "Daily Press" Office.**  
 [239]

**WANTED.**  
**ENGINEER, Dr. abetator, for Harbour or Ship.** Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,** Kowloon.  
 [105]

## INTIMATION

**WATSON'S**

**E**

**THE PREMIER SCOTCH**

**OF THE FAR EAST**

**FOR 25 YEARS.**



**POPULARITY MAINTAINED**

**BY ITS**

**EXCELLENT QUALITY**

**NOT BY EXPENSIVE**

**WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

**HONGKONG.**

**TELEPHONE 614.** [12]

**BIRTH.**

**BRADBURY.**—On January 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. BRADBURY, a daughter. [244]

**HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, Des Voeux Road, G. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FINE STREET, E.C.**

**The Daily Press.**

**HONGKONG 2ND FEBRUARY, 1917.**

**JAPAN AND CHINA.**

The conclusion of the negotiations between Japan and China over the Chengchiang affair has not been very favourably received by the Japanese Press, which is inclined to regard the withdrawal by the Japanese Government from its original position as evidence of diplomatic failure. The fact seems to be that the Japanese Press has become so accustomed to the adoption of a rather stern tone towards China that it finds some difficulty in adapting itself to the changed attitude shown by Count Terauchi's Ministry in the settlement of the Chengchiang affair. In a semi-official statement, published in the Japanese papers, the failure of Japan to obtain all her demands was smoothed over as leading the way to a closer economic union between the two countries. China, it was implied, was to be treated more suavely, as Japan's past policy had tended to deter that favourable development of economic relations between the two countries which is so much to be desired. Certainly those relations admit of improvement, and it is rather astonishing, considering her favourable geographical position, that Japan should find it difficult to make headway against the competition of European countries. It is true that geographical position is about Japan's only asset, for, although much is made of the fact that both countries use the same script, this, of course, no more implies any similarity between their languages than the use of the Arabic script implies fundamental similarity between Persian and Arabic. In Europe there is a hazy idea that the Chinese and Japanese are closely related to one another—that the Japanese are merely an offshoot of the Chinese. As a matter of fact, there is as much difference between the Japanese and Chinese temperaments as there is between the English and French temperaments, and, except that a Mongolian strain is visible in both races, they have no relationship. Japan's great asset in her economic relations with China is, undoubtedly, her geographical position, which not only allows her to place her goods on the Chinese market promptly and cheaply, but also gives her special facilities for knowing the condition and needs of the market, and even of influencing the market in new directions. That these are great advantages no one will deny, but, at the same time, it is also undeniable that Japan has not been able to reap the benefit from them which might have been expected. One reason seems to be that Japan has hitherto made her political policy the chief end and her economic policy subsidiary, with the result that there has been a conflict between the two through which the latter has suffered. Political aims are not always in consonance with economic aims, and although, no doubt, the Japanese authorities have in the past been of opinion that in forwarding the one they were forwarding the other, the result has not always proved this to be the case. As Dr. SUN YAT-SEN recently pointed out, Japan has followed the policy of securing rights and interests in accordance with the methods adopted by the Western Powers. Rights and interests, however, do not cover the whole of economics, and it may be questioned whether that vast market for Japanese products which China presents would not be better reached by methods which leave political rights out of the issue. Japan, with her small natural wealth and her large and intelligent population, is evidently especially fitted to be an industrial country. With the exception of copper and silk, her raw material is but small in quantity and rather inferior in quality. Moreover, it is improbable that she will be able for long to grow enough food materials for the supply of her increasing population; if, indeed, she is able to do it now, the large area of mountainous country being against her in this direction. For the supply of raw materials and for part, at least, of her food supply, therefore, she must look abroad, and China, with her proximity to the shores of Japan and her vast resources, is undoubtedly the country to which she must turn. As yet, China's wealth of raw material is but little developed, and in the country's present economic position development must be a slow process. This, to some extent, explains why Japan is anxious to acquire interests in China. Not rich enough to sink money in China without very sound security that it will not be lost, she seeks to acquire interests where she will have full control, and, in acquiring those interests, antagonises the Chinese, who, naturally enough, regard this as an infringement of their rights and privileges. The situation is difficult, because the interests of the two countries being linked together, lethargy on the part of one means loss to the other. It is useless for Japan to hope to supply China's wants in manufactured articles unless China, in turn, can supply Japan's needs in raw material.

The Cookery Class at the Helena May Institute for Women will be held, as usual, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The Literature Lecture will not be given on Friday, February 2nd. Mr. G. F. de Martin's lecture has been indefinitely postponed.

The proceeds of Mr. Denman Fuller's final lecture on "Musical Appreciation," at which there was again a large attendance, amounted to over \$90, a sum considerably in excess of previous amounts. The total proceeds, amounting to \$288.01, have been handed to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. Mr. Denman Fuller wishes to express his sincere thanks to the President and Committee of the Helena May Institute for allowing the lectures to be given there, to the Anderson Music Company for lending their Broadwood grand piano, and to the public for their kind support.

A general meeting of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) will be held at the office of the Liquidators, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews on March 10th, at 12.30 p.m.

The fortnightly Whist Drive of the Dockyard Recreation Club took place in the Dockyard on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance, which was presided over by Mr. Stannard, who acted as M.C. The following won prizes, which were handed to them by Mr. A. B. Allen:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Titmas; 2nd, Miss Goodall; 3rd, Mrs. Perkins. Gentlemen—1st, Mr. Swiggs; 2nd, Mr. W. Cousins; 3rd, Mr. Stannard; 4th, Mr. Boatwright.

## THE LATE MR. OTTO KONG SING.

## POLICE COURT REFERENCE.

Yesterday morning, at the Magistracy, Mr. J. R. Wood, in connection with a case called before him, in which Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared under instructions from the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing, said:

Before sitting in your case, Mr. Jenkin, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my own very deep regret at the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who has been instructing you in this case, and I feel sure that this expression of regret will be shared by very many who have been connected in any way with the work of this Court. Mr. Kong Sing had been in practice in this Colony for 15 years. I met him first in connection with the Land Settlement of the New Territories, and in late years he has frequently appeared here. Throughout his career he maintained a reputation for fine ability and thorough straightforwardness. He brought to each case a knowledge of the facts and a clear appreciation of the exact point or points at issue. He conducted his cases without loss of time and without any attempt at display. Whether prosecuting or defending, he came here with one main object—to see that justice was done. I am speaking for many others present when I say that his personality will be greatly missed in this Court.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin.—As the last member of Mr. Kong Sing's profession who was associated with him in his active work, I thank your Worship on behalf of the members of the profession to which I have the honour to belong for what you have said with regard to a member whom all of us will deeply miss. As a young, practising barrister I have known him to be what he has been to every barrister who has started practice here while he has been practising—that is to say, he has done his best to help the young practitioner and to make him feel that his coming here has not been a waste of time. To your knowledge and to mine he was a clean, straight fighter, which is a very fine thing to be able to say of any man who has to assist, as an advocate, in the administration of justice. Mr. Kong Sing, also, in all his relationship with the members of his own profession, and with the members of the bar with whom he was associated, maintained all the best traditions of the relationship which should exist between solicitor and solicitor and solicitor and counsel, and I think that by his death we have undoubtedly lost one of the best types of the practising member of his profession in the Colony who try to uphold that tradition. I thank your Worship.

## CHINESE EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

In response to the order of the Chinese Ministry of Education the provincial authorities have sent in reports on the number of schools for the compilation of educational statistics. There are at present 12 universities, 19 colleges, 3 engineering schools, 4 medical schools, 91 normal schools of different grades, 91 industrial and technical schools, 69 schools of law and politics, and 53,204 primary and secondary schools.

In addition to these, there are 527 primary and middle schools attached to the other higher institutions, 93 police seminaries, 1,592 half-day schools and 357 girls' schools.

The Volunteer A will meet the 18th Infantry at Hockey on the U.S.R.C. ground this afternoon.



# THE WAR.

## GERMANY AND NEW BRITISH MINEFIELD:

THREATS OF REPRISAL AND FRESH "FRIGHTFULNESS."

NEUTRAL COMMERCE WITH ALLIES FORBIDDEN.

## GERMAN WAR POLICY:

MOST DECISIVE STAGE OF WAR TO BEGIN.

## ALLEGED PLOT TO POISON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### HINDENBURG EXPECTED.

TO VISIT GHENT AND FLANDERS.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

General von Hindenburg is expected at Brussels to-day en route to Ghent and Flanders.

### BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, January 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed attacks in the neighbourhood of Beaumont and westward of Serres.

### FRENCH ACTIVITY.

Paris, January 31st.

A communiqué says: There have been somewhat violent artillery actions at different points, especially in the sector east of Rheims, and on the right of the Meuse.

### BELGIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, January 31st.

A wireless Belgian communiqué says:—Artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire drove back German detachments which were approaching posts eastward of Peroye and southward of Suoordschast, after violent bombardments.

EARLIER CABLES.

### "KAISER'S BIRTHDAY SHOW."

MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, January 30th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters sends particulars of "The Kaiser's Birthday Show" which was celebrated on January 27th. It was the most successful of recent similar operations. In all, 329 were taken prisoner and 500 casualties were inflicted. The commanding strong position occupied is bringing us appreciably nearer the reduction of Le Transloy.

### BELGIANS' EFFECTIVE DEFENCE.

ENEMY COULD NOT REACH TRENCHES.

LONDON, January 31st.

A Belgian official night message of January 29th says:—The Germans, after a violent artillery preparation, attacked the Belgians to the south of Hetsas. The Anglo-Belgian fire prevented the enemy from reaching the trenches, the attack failing completely, the enemy leaving dead on the field.

### EFFECTIVE FRENCH ATTACK.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

LONDON, January 31st.

A French communiqué says:—We effectively bombarded enemy works in the region of Aix-a-Baucourt, in Woëvre. A detachment penetrated the first and second lines of the German trenches south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, and put out of action the defenders and brought back prisoners.

We carried out a successful coup de main against an enemy post in the region of Moncel, where, and also in the Vosges, there were numerous patrol encounters with the enemy.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### A TOTAL WRECK.

Lloyds Agency announces that the steamer *Clanshaw*, which struck a mine and went ashore on January 23rd, has since broken her back, and is a total wreck. The salvage operations have been abandoned.

### GERMAN BRUTALITY.

LONDON, January 31st.

The Admiralty relates the cold-blooded German brutality in the torpedoing of the steamship *Artist* in a heavy easterly gale. Sixteen survivors drifted about and were picked up three days after the torpedoing. Seven of these have now died of wounds and from the effects of exposure.

EARLIER CABLES.

### GREAT NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED.

LONDON, January 31st.

The *New York World's* correspondent in Berlin says that a great naval battle is anticipated shortly.

### WAR ON SHIPPING.

LONDON, January 31st.

The following sinkings of steamers are reported:—*Levinston* (British), *Theresa-dal*, *Donstad*, and *Fulton* (Norwegian), and *Egret* (Russian).

### NORWAY AND SUBMARINES.

PROHIBITION OF BELLIGERENT VESSELS.

AMSTERDAM, January 31st.

The King has signed a decree prohibiting belligerent war submarines from entering Norwegian waters, except owing to storms and damage, or in order to save life, when they must not be submerged, must show their nationality, and also signal the reason for their presence. They must leave as soon as the reasons for the entry are no longer valid. Non-belligerent war submarines are also prohibited, except during daylight, unsundered and showing nationality. Submarines contravening will be liable to attack by Norwegian warships.

### The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, January 31st.

A German wireless official message says:—We stormed the forest position on the east bank of the Aa River and repulsed strong counter-attacks, taking over 900 prisoners.

After strong attacks to the south of the Vale of the Putna, two of which failed, the Russians penetrated a *poins d'appui*.

The Ottomans drove back strong reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of the Danube.

### PLIGHT OF SERBIA.

ECONOMIC SITUATION APPALLING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 31st.

The economic situation in Serbia is appalling. The enemy has requisitioned everything, and the Serbians are absolutely destitute.

### Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS.

BAYONET-FIGHTING IN THE SNOW.

LONDON, January 31st.

A Russian wireless official message says:—After a bombardment by chemical shells, the enemy strongly attacked along the Kalnoom-Chok highroad, also north-east of Kalnoom, pressing us back two-thirds of a mile. They occupied a small sector of our trenches.

East of Kalnoom, we advanced in the snow waist-high and captured, at the bayonet point, the heights east of Jacobeni, where we took prisoners and booty.

### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### LIBERALITY OF NATIVE RACES.

LONDON, January 31st.

Mr. Walter Long (Colonial Secretary) states that since he has been at the Colonial Office he has been very much struck with the fine liberality the native races of all parts of the world have shown in order to help the country.

### SPANISH MAJOR'S INDIGRECTION.

TWO MONTHS' DETENTION.

MADRID, January 31st.

The Military Tribunal have abandoned proceedings against Major Francisco of the General Staff in connection with a pro-German speech alleged to have been delivered by him on the 24th instant, but the Captain General has ordered two months' detention as a disciplinary measure.

### GERMAN THREATS.

STRONG STAND BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 31st.

The Foreign office announces that the German Government claim to have conclusive proof that enemy hospital-ships have been misused for the transport of munitions and troops. They also claim to have submitted proofs to the French and British Governments, at the same time declaring that traffic in hospital-ships within the line formed by Flam-borough Head, Terschelling, Ushant and Land's End would no longer be tolerated. His Majesty's Government has not received such a communication, and also deny the allegation, adding that Germany has a right to search hospital ships, which she has never used. As it is evident that Germany's intention is to add other and more unspeakable crimes to the long list already disgracing her record, His Majesty's Government has decided, if the threat is carried out, that reprisals will immediately be taken.

### GERMANY'S WAR POLICY.

MOST DECISIVE PERIOD ABOUT TO BEGIN.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

A telegram from Berlin states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, and Herr Zimmermann, Foreign Secretary, have returned to Berlin from headquarters after lengthily debating Germany's policy on land and sea.

### THE NEW BRITISH MINEFIELD.

GERMANY THREATENS REPRISALS.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

A telegram from Berlin states that authoritative circles characterise the new British minefield "an aggressive measure, further evidencing Britain's ruthless warfare, against which there has been hitherto no effective protest made by neutrals," and concludes by threatening reprisals.

### THE "UNSPEAKABLE TURK."

DIABOLICAL TREATMENT OF ARABS.

LONDON, January 31st.

Reuter learns authoritatively that the Turks are endeavouring to exterminate the Arabs similarly to the Armenians.

A military camp surrounded the whole of the Lebanon region, keeping out food, with the result that half the population died of hunger. The Turks have devastated Syria and Palestine and deported numerous illustrious Arab families, after hanging the leaders wholesale, whether pro-Turk or anti-Turk. Arab soldiers were sent to the worst fronts, and those who escaped conscription, deportation, or hanging were forced to accommodate typhus-stricken Armenians.

### THE LOST "LAURENTIC."

SURVIVORS SUCCUMB TO COLD.

LONDON, February 1st.

The Admiralty, in a statement, emphasises that all the survivors of the explosion on the *Laurentic* were placed in boats. Those lost were unable to reach the shore owing to the cold and severity of the weather.

### INQUEST ON VICTIMS.

LONDON, January 31st.

As the inquest on the *Laurentic* victims Captain Arthur Norton emphasised that the victims died of cold. For instance, a boat picked up next afternoon contained seventeen frozen bodies. In another boat there were five survivors out of twenty, the remainder being frozen to death.

### MORE "FRIGHTFULNESS."

NEW GERMAN NOTE TO NEUTRALS.

NEW YORK, February 1st.

A despatch from Berlin states that a German Note, based on President Wilson's address in the Senate, has been communicated to neutrals, in which it is declared that the rejection of her peace offer forces Germany to disregard restrictions on naval warfare from the 1st of February, and asks the United States to co-operate to prevent the sacrifice of life by warning American ships not to enter certain barred zones.

### AN EXTREMELY GRAVE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, February 1st.

Preliminary consideration of the German Note has occasioned expressions of opinion giving the impression that the situation is viewed with extreme gravity. Prompt action is expected.

### GERMAN COLONIES.

NEVER AGAIN TO RETURN TO GERMAN RULE.

LONDON, January 31st.

Mr. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, in a speech at a War Loan meeting in Westminster Hall, said:—"I speak with responsibility, and as the representative of the Overseas Dominions, who are the pride and glory of the Empire to-day, when I say—Let no man think that the struggles by which we have acquired the German Colonies have been fought in vain. Let no man think that these territories shall ever return to German rule." (Cheers.)

### FRENCH ARMY MEASURE.

RE-EXAMINATION OF REJECTEDS AND EXEMPTEDS.

PARIS, February 1st.

The debate in the Chamber on the Bill to re-examine rejecteds and exempteds is expected to last some days. There are 78 amendments, testifying to the keenness of the opposition.

M. Lyautey, in a maiden speech, said the Bill would enable soldiers who had recovered from wounds to serve. He refused to bring pressure on their loyal allies in order to increase the number of effectives.

### OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL KANE.

LONDON, February 1st.

The death is announced of Admiral Kane, the hero of the *Calliope* at Somos, in 1899.

### GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

FORBID COMMERCE BETWEEN NEUTRALS AND ALLIES.

MADRID, February 1st.

A German Note to the Government says that Germany and Austria forbid absolutely commerce of neutrals with the Allies. They declare that they will torpedo all ships without respecting flag or cargo, but will give all ships five days in which to return to neutral ports.

EARLIER CABLES.

### SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

ALLEGED PLOT TO POISON PREMIER.

LONDON, January 31st.

The *Daily Mail* announces that three suffragettes and a conscientious objector have been arrested at Derby and Southampton, on a sensational political conspiracy charge.

The *Daily Sketch* gives the names of those arrested, and says they were formally charged at Derby with conspiracy to murder Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister.

It adds that it is understood that the prisoners are accused of conspiring to poison Mr. Lloyd George.

### THE PARTIES ACCUSED.

LONDON, January 31st.

Alice Wheelodon, Harriet Ann Wheelodon, Winnie Mason, and Alfred George Mason, were charged at Derby with conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio.

Only evidence of arrest was given, and the accused were remanded.

### DECLARATION BY ACCUSED.

LONDON, January 31st.

Alice Wheelodon is the mother of Harriet Wheelodon and of Winnie Mason, who is the wife of Alfred Mason. The latter is a chemist, and Harriet and Winnie Wheelodon are school teachers. Alice Wheelodon, in Court, declared that it was a trumped-up charge, "because my lad is a conscientious objector."

The Wheelodons are well-known Derby suffragists.

It is stated that others may be involved, but there are still no details of the charge.

### LADS CALLED UP.

LONDON, January 30th.

Eighteen-year-old lads have been called up.

### MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Mesopotamia Commission has examined the Marquis of Crewe.

### U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL VETOED.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.

President Wilson has vetoed the Immigration Bill, owing to the literary test.

### FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

PARIS, January 30th.

It is officially estimated that 10,600,000 acres of wheat have been sown, as compared with 12,800,000 last year.

### BLOCKADE OF GERMANY. NEARLY COMPLETE.

LONDON, January 31st.

Lord Robert Cecil (Minister of Blockade) in a speech at Nottingham, said the blockade of Germany was very nearly complete. He believed they had absolutely destroyed the enemy's overseas exports, and had practically destroyed their overseas imports. It was most difficult to be certain of what was happening in the Central Powers, but for many weeks there had been a stream of evidence from many sources all in one direction, namely, that there were food riots, food queues, a shortage of copper and an absence of rubber. It seemed, especially, to be beyond question that the Germans had little coal and less cotton, and they were making clothes and boots from paper. He concluded by warning his hearers that the blockade alone would not bring victory, which must be attained in the field.

### NEW THREATS OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

QUESTION OF ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, January 31st.

Telegrams from America state that there are renewed threats of German "frightfulness" in retaliation for the alleged new British minefield in the North Sea, while the increased armament of merchantmen is causing apprehension. The authorities forecast that the State Department will take the position that merchantmen are entitled to heavier armament than before, and can mount guns fore and aft without losing their customary rights.

### DUTCH OPINION.

AMSTERDAM, January 31st.

Referring to the German newspapers' report that Britain is beginning a stricter blockade of the German North Sea coast, the *Telegraf* says:—"If this should lessen the submarine danger, the advantage to Dutch shipping would outweigh the extra burden imposed."

### BRITAIN'S NEW MINEFIELD.

STRENGTHENING THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, January 31st.

Though nothing is announced in London, the State Department at Washington publishes details of the New British minefield, as communicated to neutrals. Its greatest extent to the south-west and north-east is about twenty-three miles in length, and to the north and south, 170 miles. It blocks the approach to the North Sea coast of Germany, except through neutral territorial waters. It extends south-west from a point four miles west of the west coast of Jutland, south-west of Kingboeking, across the North Sea, North Horn's Reef and thence to the south, including the Dogger Bank, to a point off the coast of Yorkshire, south of Flamborough, then south-east to the neighbourhood of the Dutch Frisian Islands, approaching within seven miles of Terschelling.

### THE EARL OF CROMER.

HIGH TRIBUTES TO HIS WORTH.

LONDON, January 31st.

The newspapers contain long memoirs on the death of the Earl of Cromer and pay high tributes to his work in Egypt and India.

The *Times* describes him as not only one of the ablest and most successful masters of constructive statesmanship, who built up an Empire, but one of the greatest Englishmen, in the high sense that public and private duty, transparent perseverance, absolute sanity and judgment were his most conspicuous characteristics. The *Times* believes that the judgment of history on Lord Cromer's work in Egypt will place him even higher than he stands to-day. It says the world has seldom, if ever, witnessed a greater transformation than that wrought in Egypt in less than a quarter of a century, and emphasises that this was in spite of the fact that Lord Cromer never had a free hand. It was only by slow degrees, after events had constantly justified his wisdom, that he acquired commanding authority, which he retained to the end of his public career. His epitaph might well be—"He never wearied in well-doing."

### GERMAN RESOURCES.

There are indications that a good deal of American money will go into the new British war loan, says a London telegram. Wall Street and Lombard Street appear to be agreed that the central empires will make a big fight this year to avoid ruin and will not go through another winter. Wall Street realises that the Allies have for most practical purposes broken up the great German war machine which has gained none of its objectives of 1914. The army, while still strong, is not the army of the first eighteen months and has not the same driving power. The army ration is five ounces of meat per day, which is enough to live on but inadequate for the hardships of fighting. The German strength is being demoralised and a significant sign is the absence of efforts on the part of officers to force energy out of the men.











## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 3,162, Shino-hara, 31st January—Mojoi 26th Janu-ary, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
CHINKINGO, British str., 1,324, Angus, 31st January, Kaituma & Swire.  
CHOYBANG, British str., 1,434, Woodgett, 1st February—Wei-hai-wei 27th Janu-ary, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.  
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Wilks, 1st February—Shanghai 28th January, General—Order.  
HISINCHANG, Chinese str., 1,426, Wm. Muir, 1st January—Bangkok 24th January, Rice—Order.  
IRENE, Chinese str., 833, Neil MacLean, 31st January—Chefoo 25th January, General—Order.  
KUMAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 774, A. Ohara, 1st February—Bangkok 22nd January, Rice—Order.  
SIAM MARU, Japanese str., 2,315, T. Miyata, 1st February—Mojoi 25th Janu-ary, General—Osaka Shosen Kai-sha.  
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,329, Y. Hanayama, 31st January—Bangkok 19th January, Rice—Order.  
YUNSHANG, British str., 1,129, J. Mesney, 1st February—Manila 27th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, Baron C. J. Van Abock, Mr. J. E. A. Barker, Mrs. R. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Baker, Mr. G. A. Barum, Mr. J. B. Bellamy, Mr. H. Van der Brack, Mr. R. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Earle, infant and amah, Mrs. K. Fujimoto, Mr. T. B. de la Faille, Mr. L. P. Fiege, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Howells, Mr. E. Hamaker, Miss T. J. Hamaker, Mr. A. Hopwood, Mr. M. J. Ikonoff, and Mrs. N. Ikonoff, Mr. E. Kaznoka, Mr. E. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kuehn, Mrs. M. E. Levey, Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. E. O. Moffatt, Mr. S. C. Molt, Mr. M. Nishio, Mr. N. Nakagawa, Mrs. E. Phelps, Mr. Mira Perez, Mr. C. Somer, Mr. H. Togawa, Mr. J. Takahashi, Mr. Y. Tatsuami, Mr. Neum Vajrasinha, Mr. Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. E. T. Young, and Mr. B. Zuur.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## S.S. "PERSEA MARU"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN, PORTS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above-mentioned vessel are hereby notified that owing to fire having occurred on board at Manila, before Cargo can be delivered, their signatures to an Average Bond will be required, and a statement must be furnished, also provision must be made for payment of General Average Deposit.

Cargo will be landed immediately into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown and Consignees are further notified that delivery must be taken therefrom.

Damaged Cargo will be surveyed on 31st January, at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected, and storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo undelivered on 2nd March, at Noon.  
No Claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godown.

All Claims must be filed on or before 15th March, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
T. DAIGO, Agent.

## KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPIJ

## OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK" having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Feb., 1917, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 5th Feb., 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1917.

## S.S. "CORDILLERE"

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being loaded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless instructions is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be loaded here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 5th Feb., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 5th Feb., or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 5th Feb., at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1917.

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## OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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## In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

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## 20,635 tons Displacement, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

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## "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 23 Mar. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 24 May.

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## "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

## Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West India.

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## F. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

## J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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## Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

## These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

## SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

## Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

## Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

## MANILA LINE.—A weekly service from both ports every Saturday.

## passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

## HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inductment offers.

## BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

## Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

## TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

## UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

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## Telephone No. 215.

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## HONGKONG, 30th January, 1917.

## 5

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The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 4th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"AN HUI"	On 4th Feb. 11 A.M.
SEA CHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 7th Feb. Noon
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th Feb. 10 A.M.

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"HAIHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 11 A.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th Feb. at 11 A.M.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Dis at Marseilles	Dis at London
to	Leave Hong Kong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-transshipment).  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
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CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
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STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Dis at Marseilles if calling about	Dis at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DAVILLAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

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## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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CAPE TOWN and TENNERIFE.

VICTORIA, H.C., and SEATTLE	\$ AWA MARU	WED. DAY, 7th Feb. at Noon
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	Capt. H. yoshi	12,500
NAGOYA via YOKOHAMA	\$ YOKOHAMA MARU	WED. DAY, 14th Feb. at Noon
	Capt. Terada	12,500

YEDST and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND,  
TOWNVILLE and SEAGRAM.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

MUMBAI via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TENSHIN MARU	WED. DAY, 14th Feb. at 10 A.M.
	Capt. Shima	8,000
NAGASAKI, KOBE	\$ TANGO MARU	SATURDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Soyeda	12,500
SHANGHAI, MOJI	\$ IYO MARU	TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 10 A.M.
	Capt. Takano	12,500
YOKOHAMA	\$ MIYAZAKI MARU	MONDAY, 12th Feb. at 10 A.M.
	Capt. Teranaka	12,000

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	13,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 10th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£51.2.0).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$150 " " G\$437.50.

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Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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(TRANS-PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 2nd Feb. at 3 P.M.

"PANAMA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound, touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Cebu and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Taiwan, Keelung and Asping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st February.

"AWAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 4th Feb. at 10 A.M.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... WED. DAY, 7th Feb. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the POON YEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76, will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAGUCHI, Manager,  
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